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few students in geology can well afford to do without, and it appeals to the specialist through its numerous facts and the force of opinion which their interpretation carries. Differences of opinion which one may hold with the author on certain obscure problems have no place in the review of a book which is replete with information, and which seeks to present chiefly the accepted or recognizable facts in the field. The unusually good quality of the illustrations which illumine the text, vastly superior to what one generally finds in manuals of geology, helps not a little to the attractiveness of this particular volume.

A. H.

**Handbuch der Geographischen Ortsbestimmung für Geographischen und Forschungsreisende. Von Dr. Adolf Marcuse.** x and 342 pp., 54 Illustrations and 2 Star Maps. Friedr. Vieweg & Sohn, Braunschweig, 1905. (Price, M. 10.)

This book is especially adapted for the needs of teachers and students of mathematical geography and for explorers. It deals with the most important and practical methods of determining time, latitude, longitude, and azimuth. Though the extension of geographical surveys is continually adding to the number of points whose position has been fixed by triangulation, there are still large parts of the world where these fixed points are not available for starting a survey, and it is therefore necessary for the surveyor himself to establish the positions between which he measures his baseline. Before going into the field, therefore, it is highly desirable that the explorer or traveller should master the best methods devised for this purpose. Dr. Marcuse's book supplies the student who has the preliminary mathematical training required with the textual assistance he needs.

After treating of the astronomical-geographical bases of surveying, Dr. Marcuse describes and summarizes the most important nautical almanacs and ephemerides in use, and the tables of logarithms, etc., which lessen the labour of computing the observations. This is followed by a very complete and well-illustrated account of the principal instruments used. The second half of the book is given to descriptions in detail of the methods used in determining geographical positions.

**Nouvelles données sur la Zone Littorale d'Angola. Par Paul Choffat.** (Contributions à la Connaissance Géologique des Colonies Portugaises d'Afrique, No. 2), 4to, 78 pp., 4 Plates, illustrating fossils, and 3 Figures in the Text. Comm. Geol. Portug., Lisbon, 1905.

One difficulty in depicting the geology of Angola has been the inadequacy of the maps, which, as yet, are on too small a scale to show the results of detailed geological study, and, in other respects also, are misleading. For example, the largest scale map (1:1,000,000) shows the railroad line in operation from Loanda, not where it was actually built, but along the route as at first projected. The results of geological investigation along the coast show that this zone of Angola, from Ambriz to the south of Mossamedes, consists of sandstones, probably Palæozoic, strata of the Cretaceous, Tertiary strata, probably Miocene, and superficial deposits. Little is yet known of the tectonic conditions that helped to produce the surface forms. A large part of the text is palæontological.

**Handbuch der Erdbebenkunde. Von August Sieberg.** xviii and 362 pp., 113 Illustrations, Maps and Index. Vieweg & Sohn, Braunschweig, 1904. (Price, M. 7.50.)

The author treats the phenomena of earthquakes, the methods of studying them, the instruments used in their investigation, and the mathematical and theoretical sides

of the subject. Many pictures, diagrams, maps, and tables are included in the text. While the book is scientific, it is well arranged, simply written, and is intended primarily as a handbook for the laity. The large amount of data, methodically presented, makes it also a convenient manual for scientific men. The work is almost encyclopædic. It even includes a few pages on the question of earthquake prediction—a topic that is historically interesting, though the author emphasizes the statement that, in the present condition of seismology, there is no such thing as accurate prediction of earthquakes.

The many phases of the subject which are treated at length include a discussion of the kinds of earth movements; the geographical distribution of earthquakes, including a concise, classified statement of the most important shocks within the historical period (our great earthquake of Aug. 31, 1886, is assigned to Charleston, *N. C.*); the classification of earthquakes, according to origin; nature of the shocks as to energy, duration, periodicity, etc.; influence of earthquakes upon the earth's crust, water, and buildings; phenomena accompanying earthquakes; seaquakes (25 pp.); instruments used for recording and measuring earthquakes; methods of investigation (30 pp.), including the determination of the epicentral tract, of the force exerted at the epicentrum and other illustrations of the mathematical treatment of problems; and the historical development of earthquake investigations, including the present observation service in all countries, the distribution of seismic observatories, the number and kind of seismographs used at each station, etc. This scholarly compendium should be in the hands of all who are interested in the subject.

**Camp-Fires in the Canadian Rockies.** By William T. Hornaday,

Director of the New York Zoological Park. xvii and 343 pp., 70 Illustrations by John M. Phillips, 2 Maps, and Index. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, 1906. (Price, \$3.)

This is one of the best "Outing" books that have appeared in our country for years. Mr. Hornaday spent some time in the fall of 1905 among the superb mountains of southeast British Columbia between the Elk and Bull Rivers, which seem to be the special paradise of the mountain goat and certain other wild creatures. This region, a little north of the Kootenay mining district, has not been over-described, and the grand aspects of nature, together with the interesting animals found there, are well worthy of a book. Mr. Hornaday's special purpose was to study the mountain goat, one of the most remarkable of animals; and it was to his great advantage that his companion was Mr. Phillips, the State Game Commissioner of Pennsylvania, an expert with the camera, who has produced many pictures for this book that have rarely been equalled. The whole expedition was a grand success. Hundreds of mountain goats were seen, and some of them were photographed with the animals only four to twelve feet from the instrument. A number of these views are really startling, for Mr. Phillips often clambered out on the almost precipitous face of the rocks in his enthusiasm to secure good negatives. They were secured at risks to life and limb, and the reader will probably agree with Mr. Hornaday that Mr. Phillips was too venturesome.

Mr. Hornaday says that the mountain goat in some respects is the bravest and hardest of our hoofed animals, and the only one that is practically devoid of fear. Very few have recognized it as an unrivalled mountaineer:

It is my belief that no animal, hoofed or clawed, can surpass the climbing feats of the mountain goat. Certainly there is no American quadruped, not even the bold and hardy mountain sheep, which will, with the utmost indifference, climb an eighty-degree precipice, or jog across the face of a five-hundred-foot wall on a footing so narrow and uncertain that the strongest glass cannot detect it.